Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to every rson who undertakes to examine the pro person who undertakes to examine the pro-resolutions of the legislature; or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen insy freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In proceedulons for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public expacilies, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."--Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Who Oppose Peace? The mass of the people, both in the North and the South, would hail the return of an honorable peace with heartfelt joy. There would be rejoicing in every humble home in the land How the tidings would thrill the hearts of those who have dear ones exposed to all the dreadful uncertainties of the battle-field! The announcement that "this cruel war is over" would cause a shout of gladness to go up from every city and town, from village and hamlet, from the farm-house and from the laborer's humble cottage. Everywhere, among the masses of the people, the advent of peace would be hailed as the greatest possible earthly blessing. What prevents its coming? Why can we not have a speedy and an honorable peace We do not believe there are any insurmountable obstacles in the way. Th

military situation is just now most favor able to an early and honorable ending of the existing strife. Whatever the leaders of the rebellion might be disposed to do, the people of the South those who fill up the armies and constitute the bulk of the population, might be easily reached and influenced if those who are in control of our affairs could be induced to lay aside passion and predjudice, and to act with an eye single to the good of the whole country What prevents Mr. Lincoln from offer-

ing proper terms of adjustment? We believe he is controlled in his acts by two classes of men. Theone are the malignant political fanatics; men who thanked God for the disgrace and the slaughter at Bull Run. These are political madmen. They are, at least, complete monomaniacs. But a single idea possesses them. For the sake of having their theories fully tested they are willing to have the war continue indefinitely in the most bloody form. They will never consent to its ending until the white man and the negro are put upon a footing of entire equality These are aided and abetted to a certain extent by another wing of the Republican party. Many of the leading men of that organization, while not willing to grant the negroes entire social equal ity, are anxious that he should be allowed to vote.

This they know to be a necessary prerequisite to their continuance in power. They are perfectly sure that nothing can prevent them from being hurled from office so soon as the war is over unless in the meantime they can confer the right of voting upon the negro. Because the white man is not yet sufflciently subdued by arbitrary power and intimidated by military violence to submit to this degradation, they wish the war to continue until they can perfect their plans for perpetuating their rule by means of negro suffrage. But hesides these there is anothe

very large and influential class. This embraces those who are making money out of the war either directly or indi rectly. How can we enumerate the numbers or estimate the power and influence of this class of men. The business built up exclusively by the war is vast, and it employs an immense amount of talent and energy. The men who are engaged in it are most inti-

Free Negro Labor. The abolition of slavery in the British They have received strength from the undeniable fact that the President, the Secretary of State, Gen. Sherman and West Indies, by act of the Imperial Parliament, destroyed the agriculture and commerce of these islands. Jamaica, Gen. Grant are in conference, at City which at one time deserved to be classed Point. What their presence at that among the garden spots of the world, locality means, no one can tell. The was by that act of misdirected philanfuture may reveal the truth. At such a time as this it certainly cannot be a thropy converted into a barren waste. Her merchants were bankrupted or party of pleasure, and therefore the driven to other fields of enterprise ; her nation, craving for peace, looks with planters were reduced to poverty; and, intense interest for the result of the present meeting. ner negroes were converted from indus trious cultivators of the soil into lazy

The Internal Bevenue. loungers who preferred basking in the From July 1, 1864, to March 25, 1865, sunshine to laboring in the field. Travelers over that once flourishing and the income of the Government from internal revenue alone amounted to \$159.highly-cultivated county now encounter 664,846, and it is believed that under the evidences of neglect and decay at every amended law, \$200,000,000 will be return. The "master" is gone; his state ceived during the year, or something ly old mansion is crumbling to the over the amount realized in Great earth, and the broad acres which once Britain in 1864, from excise duties, waved with a luxuriant growth of cane, stamps, taxes and property and income are covered with weeds and brambles. taxes The "freedman" still lingers about the old plantation, but his cottage wears a 13 The Missouri State Convention on the 29th inst. adopted an article profar less cheerful aspect than it wore when he was a slave. The time-honored viding that after the 1st of January, annual whitewashing has fallen into 1876, no person shall be allowed to vote

disuse. That is the work of "servants," not of "freedmen." The garden fence has gone down, and the "freedman' finds it easier to let it lie than to lift it up. What is "freedom" to him if he tention to become citizens. cannot abstain from the labor which brought sweat to his brow before the British Parliament in its wisdom broke the shackles that bound him to a mas-

General expires in a short time and he With the example of the British West will then probably be quietly mustered India Islands before their eyes, the About of the service. olition leaders in this county, rejecting the Crittenden Compromise, which would have secured us peace forever, deliberately went to war for the pur-New Orleans while he was there." We pose of freeing the negroes in the Southsuppose if he were sent to I cland the ern States. How much money they ootato rot would cease ! have spent, how much blood they have A HOTTENTOT once got up a painting of heaven. It was enclosed with a fence made of sausages, while the centre was occupied by a fountain that squirted potpie.—*Exchange*. shed, and how much misery they have wrought, are known to the world. How they have succeeded in their attempt to produce the great staples of the South by the labor of "freedmen," may be A loyal league artist would have made earned by reading an account of the tagreat forest with leaves of greenbacks working of Gen. Banks's free labor syson the trees and millions of fountains tem in Louisiana, which we publish on

squirting Vice Presidential nectar. our first page. That account gives the experience of a gentleman who has been engaged in cane-raising and sugarmaking for thirty years. Attempting to work his plantation with "freed-Johnson. men" under regulations prescribed by Gen. Banks, he sunk nearly six thousand dollars in a single year, not count-

ing the loss of his own time or the use of his land, teams, machinery and agricultural tools. This gentleman attributes his ill-success to what is no doub the true cause, viz: want of control over the laborers. Like their "freed' brothers in Jamaica, they understand freedom to mean exemption from labor,

and they shirked their duty when their services were most needed. They were required to work ten hours a day in summer and nine in winter. These were not hard conditions. A majority of white laborers at the North work full ten hours per day the whole year round, seldom loving a day. But the "freed" laborers employed by the gentleman whose experience we publish did not work every day. The men and boys each put in only nine months labor, aking the average during the year, whilst the women and girls averaged only seven and a half

Let the Abolitionists succeed in their attempt to uproot the social system of the Southern States, and the productive cane-fields and cotton plantations of the THE air is again full of peace rumors. General Banks's Free Labor System. To the Editors of the World:

year

To the Editors of the Worta: NEW OBLEANS, February 22, SIRS: Supposing that you and your readers may have some christly on the subject of General Banks's free Labor system, and the prospect for a large con-tribution from Louisiana toward de-fraying the interest on the heavy debt which is daily accumulating, I will when is daily accumulating, I will when is daily accumulating. e regulation of the labor of freedmen permit their plantations to lie idle, sooner than take the risk of losing the give you my experience in the ment of "free labor" during during the past I do not propose to criticise the sys-tem or declaim against it, but will give you the naked facts, so that each one little that is left them.

can draw his own conclusion

last season was a very bad one for the agriculturist, but not more unfavorable than other years in times past, and from data in my possession I might easily show the very marked difference in the results of the marked difference in the results of the past season, and similar ones which preceded it, but this would be a violation of my intention; so I will proceed with my statement. I have been engaged in raising cane and manufacturing it into sugar since 1835—have resided constantly on my Plantation and given my evolusive at plantation, and given my exclusive at-tention to my business during the whole time. The climate of lower Louisiana is admirably adapted to the

production of sugar cane, owing, among production of sugar cane, owing, among other reasons, to the frequent showers which fall during the months of July, who is unable to read, except through physical disability. Another article August, and September, and for the same reason it is utterly unsuited to the adopted provides that foreigners may growth and maturity of cotton. Last year I planted cane, knowing from past vote one year after declaring their inexperience that cotton was too unc tain to depend on, particularly when planted on old and filled with coco A WASHINGTON correspondent of the

Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: The agricultural year commenced on the first of February, and I counted forty-eight (48) laborers consisting of General Butler's commission as Major men, women, boys and girls over twelve (12) years. My returns have just been BEAST BUTLER'S friends offset his military failures by claiming that "he prevented the yellow fever from visiting crop. The men and boys averaged nine, the women and girls seven and a half, months of labor each. This account was a liberal one so far as they were concerned, not being kept by the hour as the military order authorized. I agreed to give the labors are found

I agreed to give the labors onc-four teenth part of the net proceeds of the teenth part of the net proceeds of the crop, "furnish them with healthy ra-tions, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, medical attendance and instruction for children;" this being one of two plans laid down for the employment of plans laid down for the employment of freed laborers by Gen. Banks in his pro-clamation, in continuation of the system established Jan. 30th, 1863. In the con-THE LEGISLATURE of Massachusetts established Jan. 30(1), 1903. In the con-sideration of the foregoing, the laborers were required to render to their ener-ployers "between daylight and darky ten (10) hours in summer and nine (fig-hours in winter of meretful hours recently passed an act to exclude liquor dealers from the jury box, but the Governor vetoed it out of respect for Andy hours in winter of respectful, honest and faithful labor." Some of my neighbors, who kept a time table strictly in accordance with

. 1000.00

469.22

by a month or six weeks

tions.

Small-Pox in New-York.

The New York Observer, a religious ournal, contains the following extract from the testimony of Dr. Stephen Smith before 'the joint committees of the New York Senate and Assembly on the Health Bill. It is certainly a startling picture :

My expenditures were as follows, of which \$1667.37 were for corn and the balance consisted of the ordinary expenses of a sugar plantation fully stocked and provided for fully "Small-pox is the very type of pre-ventable diseases. We have a safe and sure preventive in thorough vaccina-And yet this loathsome disease is at this moment an epidemic in New York. In two days time the inspectors found 644 cases, and Balance brought down, due by crop for balance..... in two weeks upward of and it was estimated that but about one half were discovered. In many of the large tenant houses, six, eight, and ten cent to pay the laborers; but to show you that I expected to do a great deal cases were found at the same time .-They found it under every conceivable condition tending to promote its combetter than I did, I advanced to the laborers during the year \$1177.60, which I shall have to place to the aclaborers municability. It was in the street cars, in the stages, in the hacks, on the ferry boats, in junk shops, in cigar stores, in candy shops, in the families of tailors and seamstresses, who were mak-ing clothing for wholesale stores, in multic in private obseities, count of profit and loss The question may be asked why was compelled to buy so much corn.-

in public, in private charities, &c., &c. I hold in my hand a list of cases of small-pox found existing under circumstances which show how South will in a very few years present the same desolate appearance that in a room where condy and daily papers South will in a very lew years present the same desolate appearance that wearies the eye and oppresses the mind of the traveler in Jamaica, whilst the minimum well fed slave will de-

A new order has just been issued for

for the present year, and the prices to be paid are based on the expectation of the success of the planting community; the price to be paid the laborars, though high, does not constitute the principal sobjection against the order. There is no mode by which you can obtain the required amount of work to secure a

CLASSIFICATION OF FREEDMEN AND

THEIR WAGES. IV. All persons of proper age and condition to labor, when received, shall be classified by the superintendent as follows: Sound a superintendent as be classified by the superintendent as follows: Sound persons, over 18 and under 40 years of age, shall be classified as No. 1 hands; over 14 and under 18, and over 40 and under 55, No. 2; over 14 and over 55, No. 2; over 12 and under 14, and over 55, No. 3. Persons suffering from any physical defect or infirmity, but able to work. shall be classed as he considers proper. The minimum rate of wages of No 1 work The minimum rate of wages of No 1 males shall be \$25 per month; No 2, \$20; No. 3, \$15. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, females, \$18, \$14, \$10. These rates shall not restrict mechanics and others from contracting or higher wages, if they can do so.

If higher wages, if they can do so. If the scheme of free labor have for its object the support of the negroes at the expense of the whites, it may be called an entire success, for this has been the result so far, and we have been gradually drawn on, hoping for differ-ent results until our means as well as ent results until our means as well as our patience are nearly exhaust-ed. The visionaries who in their closets concoct beautiful theories for the beneficial employment of the negroes are utterly ignorant of their char that they are not influenced to any great extent by those incentives which induce white which induce white men to give in labor a fair return for their wages. He needs comparatively little, and these needs are confined to the present; the

future does not overshadow his mind with its wants and its difficulties, and consequently that great stimulus to ex-ertion with the white man, the laying up something for his future support, oes not enter into his calculations. Inclosed I send you a printed state

ment of the last crop of sugar, and also the paragraph concerning the wages of freed laborers, by publishing which you will oblige an OLD PLANTER.

The State Senate.

There will be eleven new State Senators to elect next fall, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of II. District. Jacob E. Ridgeway, Abo litionist, Philadelphia; district com-posed of the 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and oth wards of the city.

9th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th the order, did not get so good an average vards of the city. XI. William J. Turrell, Abolitionist ount of labor performed did not vary Susquehanna; district composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming a great deal on the different planta ountie

\$4166.7 All, J. B. Stark, Democrat, Luzerne; listrict composed of Luzerne county. XIII. S. F. Wilson, Abolitionist, Fioga; district composed of. Potter, Fioga, M'Kean and Clinton counties. Fioga, M'Kean and Clinton counters. AVIII. George H. Bucher, Demo-erat, Cumberland; district composed of

Adams; district composed of Adams Adams, district composed of Adams and Franklin counties. XXII. Thomas St. Clair, Abolitionist, idiana; district composed of Crawford, the sale of the crops leaving not one cent to pay the laborers; but to show

rat, Clearfield; district composed of learfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and

Allegheny; district composed of Alle-Sale of the set of the

Four of these retiring Senators are Democrats, and seven are Abolitionists. There is no doubt at all about the Democracy being able to elect in districts now represented by Democrats, and there is at least a reasonable probality of reclaiming several of the Abe litionized district

Since last fall, it is believed a sufficit number of ch been wrought in the minds of the rank

Late Rebel News.

We extract the following from the Bichmond Enquirer and Sentincl of the UNION OF COLLEGES .-- The ne legislation having been obtained for the 27th : mion of Washington and Jefferson Col-

WAR NEWS. leges-the one located at Washington, Pa., TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT. and the other at Canonsburg, in the same Military matters beyond the Missiscounty-the final arrangements will be ippi are entirely at a stand-still. forces hold the lower portion of Arkan-sas, along the Washita river, and com-mand the greater portion of the line of asummated in a short time. We see it stated that Dr. Scott, the President of Washngton College, has determined to remove Red river. o this city (Lancaster).

Gen. Standwatie is said to be prepar-PHILADELPHIA.--- Under Republican rule ing for an attack on a line of supply trains. His troops are in splendid conthe City of Philadelphia appears to be running in debt at a rate that might well alarm dition

her tax-payers. At the meeting of the City In Missouri, the citizens of which have suffered more terribly from fiendish Councils on Thursday last, a communicahavesumered more terribly from hendish barbarity than any other in the Con-federacy, more than usual quiet pre-vails. The Yankee troops have gone, and the sad sufferers are allowed a little tion was received from the Mayor in answer to a resolution requesting him to inform Councils of the several loans authorized by the City, and the amount remaining respite, the hours of which will be made the more bitter by the unavoidable conansold. It appears that since March, 1860, loans to the amount of \$9,130,000 have been templation of their desolation misery. Spots once occupied by flour-ishing villages are now a blackened and authorized, of which \$6,862,900 remained unsold at the date of the resoluwaste and as silent as the grave. In numerous instances the Yankees not tion of inquiry. Thus the City of Phila delphia, has been trying to contract only burned homesteads, but shot the inmates, male and female, and made loans at the rate of two millions a year ; but more than two-thirds of the amount authorized remains unsold, because Republican

extravagance and mismanagement have father was shot and scalped, the mother and little son shot down, and all, with a sick daughter, who was unable to run the city's credit down so that her loans will not command their par value. Notwithstanding these facts, a bill to create a move, were burned up in their dwell inove, were burned up in their dwell-ing. The Yankee officers made sport for themselves by walking through a town at night, and when they saw a family gathered around the fireside would fire their pistols through the ew loan not exceeding \$600,000, was passed by the Common Council at the above menstill another loan of \$1,000,000, for an extension of the Water Works, was postponed window into the group. Such have been the character of the Union troops Such have --to be taken up again and passed at anwho have held sway in Missouri. other meeting, in all probability.

and deservedly so; for a more interesting or instructive series of discourses on that or any kindred theme, has never been deliver-All the arsenal buildings burned. Fayetteville Obscrver office burned. W. B. Wright's residence burned. C. B. Mallet's residence burned. subject, the fact that the lecturer's sources Mrs. Banks' residence burned of information have been enlarged and en-

neasure of originality. None of the citizens of Fayette-were killed. John T. McLean, Our police officers are beginning to come out in their uniform dress, recently ordered John T. McLean, W. T. Horne and Major Hawly wereall hung, to extort from them where their by Councils. It is in the Philadelphia style—blue frock coat with yellow buttons, gray pants, and blue cloth cap. Officer valuables were hid, but were taken down uninjured. It is reported that Wise was the first to put on the new dress, about four hundred negroes and whites and as he is an old soldier, he wears it very were drowned in Cape Fear river in endeavoring to escape with the Yan-kees, either from the sinking of a flat becomingly. The uniforms will be seen rity for the attention of the officers while Yankee officers cutting the ponthem out from a crowd, if in need of police toons loose.

Private residences, after being plun-lered, were gurded to "protect" them. A letter from Fayetteville says of the uffering there. uffering there :

We are in the greatest distress. The losing their lives last Wednesday, by Yankees have nearly destroyed both town and country. There will not be left more than fifty head of four-footed beasts in the country, and not enough provisions to last ten days. Many, very many families have not a mouthful to eat. Our house and mean other drinking from a bottle of medicine prepared for horses. Timely medical assistance alone saved them from death. Two New Locomorives, built, at the Norris Works, Lancaster, for the Reading eat. Our house and many others were burned, and everything destroyed.— Even the negroes have been robbed and abused. As to valuables, nothing Railroad, arrived here last week. They are named after two distinguished Generals now in service-.." General Grant" and As to valuables, nothing is safe in their track General Meade."

All the factories, the arsenal, and the THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY have entire square on which the Bank of North Carolina stood, have been burnnearly ready for fine Locomotives, for use m the Lebanon Valley Branch. The busied. Every store and house in town and country have been robbed. less on the Branch is very heavy, and constantly increasing.—Reading Gazette, LEHIGH COUNTY.

Republican Governor on Andy John

Correspondence of the Manchester Ex

SOR. Governor Buckingham, of Connectiut, has issued a proclamation for a fast lay, in which he refers to the crying sins of the times, among them enume-rating the "incoherence" of Andy son : The oath of fidelity to the Constitu-

majority of 65. We understand that one gentleman, who made himself conspicuous ion and to high official duty, has reas a "treason smeller," some time since, ently been taken with a stammering was handsomely laid out. Two tickets tongue, in the presence of, and to the were run-one a straight-out Democratic, reproach of the American people. and the other a mongrel-made up of abolitionists and shaky democrats; but in

The Niagara Falls Peace Negotiations. spite of all the Democrats triumphed, and Letter from Mr. Hor lost handsomely, too. The two remaining

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1865.

WASHINGTON, reo. 22, 1800. I have just come into possession of a very curious document, and one, too, which I am confident will be peculiarly interesting to your readers, because it sheds so much light upon the connec-tion which Mr. However, discourse different

sheds so much light upon the connec-tion which Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the N. Y. Tribunc, had with the fa-mous Niagara Falls peace negotiations of last July, in which he figured so prominently, together with Cornell Jewett, and Messrs. Sanders, Clay, and Holcombe. Apparently this letter, which I need not say has never been published here, was the initial move-ment in the negotiations referred to. Here it is:

NEW YORK, July 7, 1864.

Mere It is: NEW YORK, July 7, 1864. My DEAR SIR: I venture to inclose you a letter and telegraphic dispatch that I re-ceived vesterday from our irrepressible friend Colorado Jewett, at Niagara Falls, I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not indorse Jewett's positive averagent that his friends at the Fall have "full pow-ers" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I left that statement stand as simply evidencing the auxiety of the Confederates everywhere for pence. So much is beyond doubi. And the effect I venture to remind you that our bleeding, backrupt, almost dying

Here it is :

The new regulation of confining substites to the d istrict di uted, has sent price

Pennsylvania News

BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC TTIUMPH.-It gives us grea

pleasure to announce that our Democratic friends in Bethlehem borough made a com-

plete sweep at their election on Friday

week-electing every man on the ticket,

from Chief Burgess down, by an average

abolitionists in the town council will retire,

and henceforth that body will be purely

RELEASED.-Jostah Albright, of the 11th

enna. regiment, son of Mr. Phaon Albright

of this place, captured last summer in front

of Petersburg within a day of the expira-

tion of his three year term of service, and

ever since kept in rebel prisons in the South,

nas just been paroled, and is now in Camp

Parole at Annapolis, Md., awaiting ex-

change and muster out of the service. His

brother-in-law, Capt. John P. Dillinger, of

BUILDING promises to be quite brisk in

Allentown during the coming season—the

supply of dwellings being far short of the

emand. Lumber and building materials

generally are expected to experience a con-

iderable reduction. Several new houses

have already been commenced, -. Allentary

MIFFLIN COUNTY,

BRIDGES.---The bridge over Jack's creek

bout a mile below town, having been

swept away by the recent freshet, travel is

for the present carried on over the old stone

bridge, situated a few rods above the turn

pike. The turnpike bridge at Mann's Nar-

REPAIRING DAMAGES .- The work of re

the Mifflin and Centre County railroad is

being pushed forward with becoming ener-

EXHAUSTED.- Several of the Districts of

Montgomery county have had their hear-

ngs for exemption. In Norristown the fol-

CHESTER COUNTY.

THE WEST CHESTER MAN MARKET.--The quota of Chester county under the last d call, is, we are told, 781, and is answered almost entirely by substitutes. They have been bringing from \$225 to \$1050 each. Put-ting them at \$550 a man, this call will cost the county \$507,650. This whole amount nearly is carried away, and has made the money market tight. There is no difficulty in money loaners getting six per cent.

airing the damage done by the freshet to

ows is not yet completed.

y by Engineer Schaffer.

this place, last week paid him a visit.

Democratic.

Democrat.

up. Now for the profit of the business. Now for the profit of the business. Say that the substitute gets \$400 out of the \$550, and there is realized for somebody \$155,550, in three months time or less. How this large profit is divided is a const. in three months time or less. How this large profit is divided is a secret to us, and it would be considered impertinent to ask.— Jeffersonian Jeffersonian.

PERRY COUNTY.

THE CROPS, -The crops in this section present a very encouraging appearance, indicating a rich and productive harvest. DUNCANNON, — Fortunately, the water at Duncannon did not drown out and chill the furnace, as was feared. It is in success-ful operation, turning out a superior article

of iron, FIRE.—On last Sunday morning, before daylight, a house in the Cove belonging to Ccl. Wister, occupied by Messrs. Gelbach and Shatto, was destroyed by fire, caused by a spark from a passing locontotive. The a spark from a passing loconotive. The families barely escaped with their lives. The property was insured in one of the city companies for \$800.

companies for \$800. DUNCAN'S ISLAND.—The destruction by the flood on Duncan's Island is said to be really deplorable. Mr. Duncan's splendid fields are almost ruined by the piling up of the sand. Water courses have been cut through the island, many of the buildings destroyed, fences swept away, and almost destroyed, fences swept away, and almost everything in the shape of property con-siderably damaged. Since the water has subsided it has been found that the founda-tions of many houses in Petersburg have been greatly injured.—*Democrat.*

CLARION COUNTY.

CLARION COUNTY. CUT OFF.—There has not been a stage running in any direction, from Clarion for the past two weeks, and for several days during the freshet, we had no mail; and the telegraph wires were down—consequently, we were cut off from our base of supplies entirely, but matters are assuming their proper shape. The mails are carried on-horseback, and the stages are about start-ing out. A ferry has been put in operation, both at the mouth of Toby, and also at Bren-neman's across the Clarion river, to supply the place of the bridge, which was washed away. oned meeting; and an ordinance creating REV. MR. BAUSMAN'S LECTURES, on the Lands of the Bible, have been well attended, away.

Ong- On Wednesday last, another yein of OIL.- On Wednesday last, another vein of oil was struck at the Black Diamond well--near the state road ridle, on the Charion river—at a depth of something over 300 feet. The workmen took out several buckets of excellent oil, with the sand pump. They are not through the third sand rock, but this vein of oil seems so strong that Colonel Reamer, the superintendent, has concluded to tube the well, and test it. The DRAFT—The death for Charles ed from the sacred desk. Apart from the charm which intrinsically attaches to the riched by personal observation and experience, gathered during an extensive tour through the lands of which he treats, imparts to his descriptions and comments, an in-

THE DRAFT....The draft for Clarion THE DRAFT....The draft for Clarion county, come off last week and over 400 men were drawn, and are ordered to report here in Clarion next week....Democraf. reased degree of interest, and a large

PIKE COUNTY.

ALL TAKEN. We learn that all the stock of the oil company, of which Colonel Mott of this place is a prominet member, is taken up, and that the company will soon commence active operations. We soon connence active operations. We rather incline to the belief they have a "good thing," as the colonel looks very smillion

rity for the attention of the officers while on duty, and will enablestrangers to single them out from a crowd, if in need of police assistance. THEE YOUNG GIRLS, daughters of Jonathan Kepler, Jacob Renninger and Abner Heller, of Boyerstown, came near losing their lives last Wednesday, by BEDFORD COLUMN.

BEDFORD COUNTY

BEDFORD COUNTY. RETERNED.-Capts. D. W. Mullin, A. Compher, D. F. Boegle, Liout, J. B. Helm and Quartermaster Thomas King, all of the 101st P. V., and lately prisoners in the South, are at present on a visit to their homes in this county. Lieutenant Helm was not exchanged, but effected his escape, after several trials, and after suffering great hardships and being exposed to many and terrible dangers. We are sorry to learn that Captain Mullin is seriously ill.- Ga. terrible dangers. We are sorry to that Captain Mullin is seriously ill,zette

GREENE COUNTY.

DUNKARD CREEK OIL REGION learn from a reliable source that the Kass well, situated on Dunkard creek, commenced flowing on Tuesday night at the rate of ten barrels per hour. This will be good news for the stockholders of the Pitts-burg and New York Oil Company.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

MUNITOUR COUNTY, HARD AT IT.—The active Superintenden of the Wyoning Canal at this place ha been at work this week with a large fore of masons and laborers digging out th foundations and rebuilding and repairin the walks washed down by the gravit floor repairing walls washed down by the A large portion of the wall that supports the Mill street bridge is being removed. The whole structure was much shattered by the water undermining the abutments. CAUGHT IN TOWN.—During the late flood, Capt. M. K. Manly caught a fish of the pike species, on Ferra street nearly available

Capt. M. K. Manty caught a fish of the pike species, on Ferry street nearly opposite the dwelling of James Gaskins. This member of the piscatory tribe, measured over eighteen inches in length. Any person to examine the spot where this fish was caught, could scarely believe, unless they had seen it, that the waters could have risen to such a height.

to such a height. CLEANING UP.—A large number of our citizens have been busily at work the past week cleaning out the debris and filth that had accumulated in their yards, cellars, &c., from the subsidence of the high waters. In many cases sware lasses have been on-

de., from the subsidence of the high waters. In many cases severe losses have been en-tailed on housekeepers in the destruction of articles stored in the basement stories of their houses which could not be secured in time, before the waters submerged them. Pavements have to be relaid, pigpens, coal bins, and other outhouses renewed or re-turned to the original foundations from which they were swept. It will take some time before our town will regain the appear-ance it had before the flood took place. FIRE.- The steam flour mill belonging to

FIRE.- The steam flour mill belonging to Waterman & Beaver, of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, was destroyed by tire on Wed-nesday morning. The loss over all insu-rance is estimated at \$5,000. The burning of this mill is a heavy loss to the commu-nity, inasmuch as it will be difficult at present for the company to supply the de-

present for the company to supply the de-mand for flour and feed which has been usually furnished at this mill,--*Danville*

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY New Postmaster, --We understand that John J. Horn has been appointed Post-master of Easton, in the place of Dr. C. C. Jennings, whose term had expired. In

master of Easton, in the place of Dr. C. C. Jennings, whose term had expired. In Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg and other towns, the old Postmasters were reappoint-ed. The Administration seem disposed to apply a different rule to Easton. Dr. Jen-nings has been a competent and obliging officer. We hope the same can be said of his successor when he retires.--Easton Argus.

Argus, BULD HOUSES. We doubt very much whether there is in the whole State a town where there is so great a demand for tene-ment houses as exists in Easton, at this time. Many families have been compelled to leave the place for want of places to dwell in and others are still without houses after the first of April.-Scatiocl. OUT OF THE DRAFT.-It affords us a great

OUT OF THE DRAFT.- It affords us a great

OUT OF THE DRAFT. - It affords us a great deal of pleasure to announce that the Bor-ough of Easton has finally filled her entire quota under the last call for troops, and is entirely out of the draft.--*scatturd*. A NEW SHERIFY.--Ben. Godshalk, esq., of this borough, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin Sheriff of this county, in place of Adam Hower, deceased.--*scattured*.

ERIE COUNTY. ERIE COUNTY. The lake is open between this harbor and Detroit, and as far east as Dunkirk. The ice blockade continues at the foot of the hake, and navigation will not open, with the exception of a vessel now and then, for a couple weeks.

In Mill Creek some half a dozen dead

an Alin Creek some nan a dozen dead men have been drafted, and not less than a dozen who have substitutes in the field. A large number of the conscripts cannot be found, having changed their residence since the enrollment was made.

Since the enrollment was made. We learn from a gentleman who has just come from that vicinity, that unnistakable indications of oil have been discovered in the well on the farm of Joseph Y. More-head, in Harbor Creek township.

A great fall in the price of produce and store goods has taken place in this city.— *Eric Observer*.

Erie Observer. BENJ. WHITMAN, ESQ., Editor of the Ob-server has bought out his partner and is now sole proprietor of the paper, which is one of the best Democratic journals in the State.

MONROE COUNY.

COAL AND OIL -We learn that a New

COAL AND OIL.—We learn that a New York company have commenced exploring for coal on the farm of Joseph Heckman in Pocono township, Monroe county. They have a large number of miners at work on the farm and feel confident they will succeed in finding a good quality of coal. If they succeed it will be a "big thing" for our friends in Monroe. The oil fever has also broken out in Hamilton township and prenargitons are

The oil fever has also broken out in Hamilton township, and preparations are making to develop several tracts on which there are strong indications of oil. There are several springs in the vicinity of Fen-nersville, the waters of which are so greasy that they could never be used for cooking or washing purposes. These are the usual indications of the existence of oil. Who knows what large fortunes are buried be-neath some of the barren lands of Monroe? It is injust such regions that oil is found in

t is in just such regions that oil is found in irginia and Western Pennsylvania.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market.

for the week ending March 29, 1865.] Sales for the past week have been twenty head of fine Horses, from \$200 to \$225 each; one pair matched, fast trotters, at \$200, and 50 common work from \$50 to \$130 each. Buyers are paying for Government Cav-alry horses, subject to inspection, \$155, and for Artillery \$165 each cash. Government is paying for same \$170 and \$180 in vouchers. GovernmentMules are worth \$185 in vouch-ers, and buyers are paying \$170 each

It is stated that, from an inspection of

the Strated that, non an inspection of the Strateford Register, it is found that Shakspeare's widow, subsequently mar-ried a shoemaker of the town, named

ers, and buyers are paying \$170 cash.-Current.

Richard James.

[Report of sales at the Gothic Sale Stables or the week ending March 29, 1865.]

a couple weeks.

to such a height.

Intellind

IV. George Connell, Abolitionist Philadelphia; district composed of the XII. J. B. Stark, Democrat, Luzerne

ork and Cumberland counties. XIX. William M'Sherry, Democrat, This sum of \$469.22 is an excess of expenditure over the amount produced by

idiana and Jefferson counties. XXIII. William A. Wallace, Demo-

Elk counties. XXV. J. L. Graham, Abolitionist,

There are two reasons for the deficiency; firstly, fifteen government wag-ons stopped at my barn one fine morning and carried of as many corn; secondly, the laborers have been doing the same thing the whole year to have been feed their poultry, horses and hogs, in spite of all my vigilance and orders to the contrary. It was wisely said by one well acquainted with human nature was wisely said by that locks were made to prevent hon-

tional Democracy.

tors. The Senate, the past winter, stood 14 Democrats to 19 Abolitionists— a change of three, it is thus perceived, is all that is required to put the control of the Senate where it ought to be-

with the party of the people, the Na-

Doctor Martin R. Delaney.

virginia sometime about the year 1832,

negro, as black as charcoal, is now su-

their home their funeral pyre. One instance is recorded in which

The Damage Done at Fayetteville. From the Richmond Examiner, March 27.) A letter to Gov. Vance gives the fol-lowing account of the damage done at Fayetteville by the Yankees:

Two warehouses occupied by Rockfish Co. burned.

Branch Bank of the State of North Carolina burned. Co. burned. Court House and jail burned. John Waddell was killed on his plan-tation, about four miles east of Fayette-ville. None of the sitizens of Fayette-

ate in the inner political circles at Washington. They reach the ear of the President readily, and represent the only portion of the business world with

whom he comes in contact, In numbers they are a bost · and b their collective exertions they create the atmosphere in which Mr. Lincoln lives, and moves, and has his being. Ninety-nine out of every hundred mer with whom the President converses from month's end to month's end, are persons growing or already grown wealthy from profits made out of busi uess created or fostered and cherished y the war; or they are such as are liv ing out of the federal taxes and loans They are manufacturers, contractors shoddyites of all classes and description and Government officials. Combined they constitute a vast and powerful body. Of course they are all devotedly loyal, after the fashion of these days, and utterly opposed to offering any terms of peace to the South.

The fanatics who constitute the first class precipitated the war upon the country; both classes desire its continuance. What does it matter to them how much the people suffer. Neither fanaticism nor avarice know what mercy means. The one would help to crush the lives of millions beneath the Juggernaut of war to gratify its malignant hate; the other would gladly con tinue to distill the blood of the people into gold, with which to fill its craving coffers.

In the one or the other of these two classes are to be found all those who oppose the offering of fair terms of adjustment to the South. How long will the people consent to suffer and bleed, that fanaticism and avarice may be gratified ? Is it not the veriest mockery in the world for any people to call themselves free, while all they hold most dear is made to depend upon the caprices of a set of fanatics, or the avaricious desires of those who are coining money out of their country's misfortunes, and growing rich upon the miseries of the popu-Iace?

A MONG THE PENALTIES we have had to pay for the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency in 1860, is the almost total destruction of our carrying trade on the ocean. Of imports and exports at New York in 1860, the last year of Mr. BUCHANAN's administra tion, two hundred and thirty-four million dollars worth were carried by American vessels, and one hundred and fifty million by foreign yessels. In 1864, tl祲 year last past of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, seventy-four millions were carried by American vessels and four hundred and six millions by foreign vessels.

While American ships are rotting at the wharves of our seaport towns, and foreign vessels are doing our carrying on the ocean, because of the insufficient protection afforded to our merchant vessels by our badly managed navy, against the three or four Confederate ships afloat, Mr. Lincoln lends a war vessel to the negro government of Liberia, and employs a fleet in the transportation of abolition excursionists to Charleston, Savannah, and other points of interest on the Southern seaboard.

A PROMINENT New England Abolitionist got thrown off the New Haven railroad track last week. He lay unconscious for a little while, and when he revived, he did not know himself and could not tell his own name. The same thing has several times happened to the anti-democratic party. Being knocked off the track, it has forgotten its own around, in the United States steamer name and failed to recognize itself. This accounts for its numerous changes of name, and for the delusion it labors under of being loyal to a government whose Constitution it has reviled for is more than the people will do who half a century and at last subverted.

"That Single Drink."

After some hesitation, the New York Methodist pays its respects to the great wrapped in the garments; a woman selling vegetables had the scales failing from her face, among the vegetables, &c., &c. Instances of this kind can be quoted at any length, but these ex-amples are sufficient to show that small-post spreads uncourted by the sufficiency Plebeian's inaugural debauch It says: "We feel the disgrace the more keenbecause our own vote helped to bring the mortifying spectacle. We were not aware when we dropped our ballot on the Sth of November last, that we were contributing to any such scheme, and in the new for any such scheme, ll-pox spreads uncontrolled throughwere contributing to any such scheme, and in the name of the country's de-cency, we tell the men who meet in National Conventions, that they must not again put us to the hard necessity of choosing between doubtful patriotism out our city. The Burroughs Murder---Arraignment of

the Woman Harris---Appearance of the Criminal, etc., etc. [From the Washington Star, March 30.] sober and unquestionable loyalty drunk. When we remember how, at his inau-guration, Washington bowed himself [From the Washington Star, March 30.] This afternoon Miss Mary Harris, who, it will be remembered, shot A. Judson Burroughs, a clerk in the Treas-ury Department, in one of the halls of the building, on the 30th of January last, was arraigned in the Criminal Court (Judge Olin) on an indictment charging her with the crime found by reverently to kiss the Bible, without touching it with his hand, and how every President and Vice President since has conducted hinself with be-coming propriety on the solemn occa-sion, we feel the shame of the ill-timed harging her with the crime, found by the grand jury on 'Tuesday last. A few minutes past three o'clock she arrived profanity and debauch all the more." There are several other religious papers minutes past three o'clock she arrived at the court-house in a carriage, accom-panied by. Warden Beale and Mr. Geo. H. Fayman, one of the guards, and Mrs. Field. throughout the country, says the Pittsburg Post, which took an active part in the last Presidential election, because

Mrs. Field. The party were met by Joseph H. 'a sense of duty" compelled them to Bradley, Sr., one of her counsel, whose arm she took and proceeded to the clerk's office, accompanied by Mr. Bradley and Judge Mason, where they remained until the pending trial in the court.house was becoming trial in the do so, but which have not at all alluded to Johnson's condition on the day of his inauguration. This is strange, especially in view of the fact of those papers court-house was brought to such a stage that she could be brought into court for having been forced into politics, because that she could be brought into could be arraignment. She wasattired in a straw-colored silk bonnet trimmed with yel-low ribbon and black lace, beneath, of the duty they felt they owed to the cause of patriotism and "morality." There are several eloquent Divines, too, who lectured their congregations every which her dark ringlets displayed themwhich her dark ringiets displayed them-selves; close fitting black cloth coat, and dark gray dress, and carried a dark muff. She was veiled so that only the lower part of her face was visible. Sunday in favor of Johnson's election ; but we have not heard of their having made a single allusion to him since his About twenty minutes past three the inauguration. Why do not these pious party entered the court-room, the prisoner leaning on Mr. Bradley's arm, and took seats in front of the green table, the accused taking a seat at the left, with Mr. Bradley at her right. Quite a sensation was produced by and exemplary gentlemen, who delight to preach politics instead of Christ crucified, say something in condemnation of the most disgraceful scene that sensation was produced in the courtever took place in any deliberative asroom on appearance of the party, and semblage? These preachers will, if after silence had been restored, Mr. Bradley stated that they were ready, and the clerk of the court (Mr. Middle they are not more circumspect, lose all their influence; their permitting Johnson's conduct to pass unnoticed will ton) arose, at the same time the accused rising with Mr. Bradley, whose arm she have a tendency to convince their contook, and proceeded to read the indictgregations, that their mingling religion ment, which charges that she, with malice aforethought, did fire the fatal shot, on the 30th day of January. At the conclusion Mr. Middleton asked "What say you, are you guilty or not guilty?" Miss Harris (in a low but firm 'voice." Yot with a with politics is intended to help parti-

With President Lincoln.

[From the Syracuse Journal.]

zanship at the expense of religion and morality.

McClellan in Europe. Gen. McClellan is receiving marked attention wherever he goes in Europe. In England the Prince of Wales invited him to become his guest, and, not satisfied with the apology that he was going immediately to the Continent, he pressed his acceptance of the invitation on his return. In Paris he was the man of mark, and, unsolicited, his friends

in Court sent him tickets for the grand State ball. Thus we go. While at home we have a drunken Vice President, who is viewed with contempt, the defeated candidate for the presidency of Indiana. is admired by the wise, good, and noble abroad. How marked the difference

between a gentleman and a boor! MR. BALDWIN, of the Worcester Spy,

[From the Syracuse Journal.] A communication which seems to confirm the rumors of a renewal of peace negotiations on the James was received to-day by Mr. William H. Malcher of this city. His son, who is connected with one of the Maine regi-ments located in the immediate vicinity of . Lieutenant-General Grant's headmember of Congress from Massachusetts, &c., does not appear to hold his political free at Washington in very high esteem. He says: "Forney is a born politician, and that of a low order. He never aspired to anything higher. of. Lieutenant-General Grant's head-quarters, writing on the 25th, says: "The President is here to-night, and The fact that he holds an opinion earnestly exposes it to suspicion; and suggests the question, not seldom put,

General Lee is here too. They are try-ing to settle this thing up if they can, and I rather think they will succeed. what is Forney after now ?" He will be after you, Mr. B., if you speak so and I rather think they will succeed. I saw Lec myself. They brought him here blindfolded. He came to our head-quarters accompanied by Lieutenant-General Grant." If there be no misplainly, often. THE jolly Senators and favored citi-Seneral Grant." If there be the statement, it is, of course, most important one. What greatly zens who went down to Savannah, a most important one. What greatly discredits it, however, is the fact that

on the very day mentioned-last Satur-Fulton, Captain Wotton, at the governday—the severe engagements on the two wings of Grant's army took place. ment's expense, have expressed their thanks to the captain for bringing them The York (Pa.,) Democrat thinks the back. The Boston Post says that this aggregate damage through the State by the freshets cannot fall short of \$10,000,are taxed to pay for their frolic.

industrious and well-fed slave will de-generate into the lazy and half-starved falling from her skin; seamstress was sons, its applications to black ones is much more foreible. making shirts for a Broadway store, one much more forcible. of which was thrown over a eradle of a I will now give you a statement of and file of the opposition party, to give the Democracy several additional Sena-

of which was thrown over a cradle of a child sick of small-pox; tailors making soldiers' clothing, had their children, from whom the scabs were falling, wrapped in the garments; a woman the sum total would be as difficult to enumerate as the national debt.

Tothing, shoes, hats, blankets, medical 1400 00 \$5526 82

Many of our readers doubtless recol-lect "Old Patty Delaney" and her son Martin, who came to this place from To which must be added an unknown sum for the tuition of colored children. I have lost my time, the use of my land, teams, valuable machinery and the wear and tear of agricultural tools. In this calculation the expenses of my family are not included, and the items given belong exclusively to the money and resided here for several years. This son Martin, who was only known here

son Martin, who was only known here as an insolent, impudent negro, has re-cently been appointed by the President a tegimental surgeon, with the rank of major, in the United States army. This negro, as black as charged is now as long exclusively to the money given b given belong exclusively to the money expended trying to make a crop. You may ask what was the cause of this failure, and I answer unhesitating-ly that the main cause was the want of perior in rank to any captain in the service. _____Delaney was born near Charlestown, If y that the main cause was the want of control over the laborers, and our want of ability to execute the work at the right time and in the proper manner. In recent speeches made by Gen. Banks, of ability to execute the work at the right time and in the proper manner. In recent speeches made by Gen. Banks, is blan as a perfect suc-worked as a barber, bloodletter, cupper and leecher. Some years after he re-sided there he published a small weekly worked as marked by a small

he represents his plan as a perfect suc-cess. I wish he could manage a large plantation for one year and witness the practical operation of his experiment, and he might find that planters do not, like generale paper, which was marked by a small share of ability, and circulated entirely among the negroes and abolitionists of like generals, leap suddenly into maturity, as did the Goddess Minerva from the brain of Jupiter. The failure of the cotton crop was ra-

among the negroes and abolitionists of that vicinity. He occasionally de-livered lectures, and during the time the late George M. Dallas was minister at London, Delaney made his appearance there at a meeting of an In-ternational Congress, and was introdu-ced by Lord Brougham, when Mr. Dallas withdrew from the convention. After his return to the United States, he ëngaged in the treasonable conspira-The failure of the cotton crop was ra-tionally accounted for, in ascribing it to the continued rains and the visit of the army worm; but these reasons do not apply with the same force to the cane, which did not have any worms to con-tend against, and the rains would not have made material difference under a he ëngaged in the treasonable conspira-cy of the cut-throat and horsethief John tend against, and the rains would not have made material difference under a good and efficient system of labor.— Lower Louisiana presents a flat surface, with a gradual fall from the banks of the surger and baryons to the sympus Brown, to excite a service insurrection in the South. He assisted to draw up the Constitution for the government of the South after John Brown had liber-ated the slaves. After the failure of John Brown's conscience D with a gradual fall from the banks of its rivers and bayous to the swamps, and to secure a crop against the heavy rains of winter and spring, the lands must at all times be kept free from all obstructions. Our plantations present a narrow front to the stream, and run back in the shape of a parallelogram about seventy acres, and the canals con-duct the water from the front to the low lands in the rear. Aled the slaves. After the failure of John Brown's conspiracy, Delaney fled to Canada, where, along with the mu-latto Douglass, and other fugitive negroes, and traitorous Abolitionists, he lands in the rear.

These canals are usually separated by a space of seventy yards, and run back from one and a half to three miles; in addition to these leading ditches there are cross canals at the end of each cut, the squares being usually from three to five acres long. I have given this de-scription at the risk of being tedious; but scription at the risk of being tedious; but the topography of this section differs so greatly from any portion of the United States that I thought it necessary, to enable your readers to know something about our system of drainage, in order to understand why its neglect should be followed by such serious results to the or not guilty?" Miss Harris (in a low but firm voice: "Not guilty." Mr. Middleton-How will you be tried? Miss Harris-Burnson and the second Miss Harris-By my country. Mr. Bradley (at the same time)—By our country. The prisoner was then seated, and after batte neu to display his bravery, but is-traveling about, edifying the abo-litionists of New England with lectures on the "History of Anglo Saxon Pro-gress and Government." We have seen no report of his lecture, but we can easily conjecture what it is like. No doubt he proved to the satisfaction of followed by such serious results to the planter, involving the almost total fail-ure of the sugar crop. By a reference to the amount of labor rendered, you will readily see that the time series the fail a moment Mr. Bradley asked the court a moment Mr. Bradley asked the court if she could retire. Judge Olin-Yes; but you had better confer with the dis-trict attorney in relation to fixing the time for trial. Mr. Bradley-I will re-turn in a few moments and confer with him. The marky then left the room readily see that no time was left for other work than the cultivation of the erop and the preparations necessary for saving it. There was no time for clear-ing the drains of bushes, weeds, and him. The party then left the room, and Miss Harris was escorted to the and Miss marns was escored to the carriage and taken back to jail. The counsel for the accused are Messrs. Jos-eph A. Bradley, sen., W. Y. Fendall, of this city, and Hon. D. W. Vorhees, unity of rain which fell remained on the surface and destroyed the crop. This is the true reason why those who had cane failed to raise a crop. The quantity of sugar to be raised this year Curious Story---Lee Reported to Have must necessarily be small for the want of plants; unlike cotton, about one-half Been in General Grant's Camp Talking of the cane crop must be planted an-nually, from the cane itself, and each season a sufficiency for planting pur-poses must be secured against frost, to

secure a fair crop. Lest some of your readers should sup-pose that the laborers have suffered also by the shortness of the crop, and the small portion coming to them in most instances on the account of the failure, I beg leave to state that they have been clothed, physicked, and fed at my expense, and they have also raised crops of corn and cotton for themselves, and their corn bins have proved to be as.inexhaustible as the purses bestowed by fairies on favored mortals, and, to parody the words of Goldsmith.

words of Goldsmith. "And still the wonder grew. That one small bin should feed so vast a crew." Do not suppose for an instant that my want of success is an exception to the general rule; on the contrary, my neighbors say that I am fortunate in having lost less than a large majority of those engaged in the same pursuit. This parish, which formerly produced an average of twenty thousand hhds. of sugar, some cotton and a surplus of

of sugar, some cotton and a surplus of corn, has but two planters their expenses the past year. who paid

Sherman, Meade, Ord, and Sheridan, on board the steamer River Queen, is

ment.

the despair of their officers, the declarathe despair of their onicers, the decida-tions of General Lee that "the cause of the rebellion was hopeless," the rapid fall and permanent depreciation of gold, fall and permanent depreciation of gold, and the evident distrust of the strongest secessionists in Jeff Davis, all indicate that a crisis is at hand. When it will come no one can tell. Diplomacy and manœuvering may delay it for days, weeks, or months, but there can be no doubt that we are soon to see the and weeks, or months, but there can be no doubt that we are soon to see the end of the rebellion. Fate decrees it, and that the result may be accomplised as quickly as possible, and without any more bloodshed, is the prayer of all.

undoubtedly correct; but we can assure our readers that the result of the confer-ence is not known. The statement that General Lee had asked for a conference with General Grant is entirely without foundation. That great events are im-pending, there can be no doubt. The rapid depletion of the rebel army, the closing of all the ports where blockaders have been accustomed to enter, the lack of spirit and vigor of the rebel soldiers,

honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement, and blessits authors. With United States stocks worth but 40 cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to com-mence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at I do not say that a just Peace is now at-tainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial world say ought to be accepted will, at the worst prove an immense and sorely needed advantage to the National cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection. Yours, truly, HORACE GREELEY. Hon. A. LINCOLN, President, Washington, D. C. P. S. Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultima-tum, H, G, benefit of the Lutheran Church. OLD COIX.—Mr. Ellis Wilson, of Newlin township,near Mortonville, in cleaning out his cellar recently, found four pennies and one half penny, bearing the dates of 1794, 1795, 1801 and 1802, the half-penny 1797. They are remarkable coins, with the heads of Washington and Franklin quite plain.

Saturday evening, April 8th, 1965, for the benefit of the Lutheran Church.

A sorises, consisting of music, tableaux vivants, charades, etc., is to be held in the Hall of the Lutheran Church, Lionville, on

Federal population, the whole now being Free. 6. A National Convention to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable. Mr. President, I fear you do not realize two intently the people desire any Peace consistent with the National integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement, and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but 40 cents in Sc. per lb. Sc. per lb. The tavern property and fifteen acres of land, at Darlington's Corner, property of Joseph H. Osborn, was sold to John Wood ward, of Thornbury, for \$8,200.

SALES.-At the sale of Gregg Clayton, W. Bradford, three cows, strippers, sold for \$94, \$83.50, \$73; one family mare, \$226; chickens, 20c, per lb., live weight; turkeys, 38c, ner lb.

The runnor which is retailed by the gossips of the town, of the meeting of President Lincoln and Generals Grant,

benceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their Federal population, the whole now being Senatorial-Richard Young; Representative-Dr. E. L. Acker and Lesher Van Buskirk.-Norristown Register

or The said Slave States to be entitled delegates to the next State Convention;

The following appears in prominent type in Forney's Chronicle, of this city :

 The Union is restored and declared perpetual.
Slavery is utterly and forever abol-ished throughout the same.
A complete annesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the in-habitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.
The Union to pay four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stock to the late Slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned pro rata, according to their Slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned pro rata according to their Slave State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its Legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the Legisla-ture aforesaid.
The said Slave States to be entitled ult., and elected the following gentlemen

easily conjecture what it is like. No doubt he proved to the satisfaction of his fanatical hearers that Washington, and Madison, and Jefferson knew nothing about progress and govern-Forney on the Situation--What the Court Journal says of the Peace Bumors. WASHINGTON, March 30.

and drafted men holds good elsewhere? CONVENTION .- The Democratic Convention of Montgomery county met on the 28th

it will be observed, after these are are taken away, is small, and is not the indication strong, that the sound material in men between the ages of 20 and 45, is being rapidly exhausted, if the same ratio between sound

Ward : drawn 50; reported 18; exempted 8; passed or held to service 10; wanted still to fill the quota 15. Lower Ward : drawn 70; reported 23; exempted 22; passed 11; wanted to fill the quota 24. Whole number of men obtained for the Borough, 41 men; deficient 61. The number of sound men left,

reported, held for service, &c., in the recent draft: Upper Ward quota, 42; drawn 84; reported 57; exempted 38; passed 19; wanted still to fill the quota 15. Middle

owing are the figures of the number of men

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

lowing

rank of major in the army, has so de-1. The Union is restored and declared lighted the fanatics, has not gone to the

battle field to display his bravery, but

must now acknowledge, in this thick-lipped African, a superior officer. Oh, tempora! Oh, mores!- Valley Spirit. This negro, whose elevation to the

gallant captains in our country's ser-vice, who have fought and bled on many a hard fought field, and who

oln over the heads of the brave and

The connected area everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubid. And therefore I venture to remaind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace-shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, offurther wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide-spread convic-tion that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve profilered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and its morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections. It is not onough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace: we ough to de-monstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington, has done harm, which the tone at the late Na-tional Convention at Baltimore is not cal-culated to counterast. In entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacifica-tion to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must promounce frank and gene-rous. If only with a view to the momen-tous election soon to occur in North Caro-lina, and of the draft, to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon thoir parole to avoid observable and to refrain from all communication with their sympa thizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I en-treat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the fol-lowing PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT. it,) by which each and all present were comwas engaged in other plots against the peace and safety of the people of the pelled to fork over a fee before they could United States. Such is a brief sketch of this fullget out.-Lewistown Democrat. MONTGOMERY COUNTY. blooded, woolly-headed, jet black ne-gro, who has been elevated by Mr. Lin-THE DRAFT-THE SOUND MATERIAL

tre in the Town Hall, on Friday night Having advertised that the lecture should e " free," a large audience assembled ; but the Colonel devised a " joke," (as he called

ate superintendent of the Fort Pitt Iro Works at Pittsburg. POOR JOKE, -- A certain Col. Hawkins traveling we believe under the auspices of e Sanitary Commission,) delivered a lee-

RESIGNED.--Col. W. F. Biddle has re signed the superintendency of Freedom Iron Works, and returned to Philadelphia. He will be succeeded by R. H. Lee, Esq.